

## STATEMENT OF DEAD GUNMAN CLEARS BECKER

"Dago" Frank, in Chair, Denies Any Part in the Murder.

CONFERENCE WITH GLYNN

"Confession" Said to Have Been Forced to Save Police Officer.

WAS COMPILED 'FROM MEMORY'

Pleading of Gangster's Sister Is Responsible for Recital of His Part in Tragedy.

Albany, N. Y., April 13.—The statement made at Sing Sing prison today that "Dago Frank" (Ciceli) had signed a written confession in the presence of Warden Clancy before his electrocution proves to be untrue. The much-heralded "written confession" proves to be a verbal statement made by Ciceli to Warden Clancy, and the only written document in the matter is a statement given out tonight by Warden Clancy and Superintendent of Prisons Riley. The facts are as follows: Warden Clancy telephoned Superintendent Riley just before the execution at 8 p. m. today that he had secured a "confession" from "Dago Frank" which he thought "let Becker out." Riley directed Clancy to bring it to Albany as soon as the "gunmen" were put to death.

Clancy reached here at 4 p. m. He and Riley consulted behind closed doors, and Riley announced that as soon as a statement had been submitted to the governor the much sought "Dago Frank" confession would be ready.

Statement by Warden. Riley and Clancy slipped out the side door and up to the back room of the executive chamber. There they met the governor. About 6:30 p. m. Riley sent word that the "confession" was at his office. Instead of a signed statement from "Dago Frank," a single sheet of paper was handed out reading: "The warden's statement."

"About 8 o'clock Sunday night, Rosenberg asked me to save Frank, saying he had nothing to do with the shooting. I asked Frank why he did not tell the truth. He replied that he knew what was going on, but was not there when the shooting took place. I advised him to tell the whole story. He said, if he did they would kill his brother. I asked whom he meant by 'they.' He replied there were fifty men in New York whom he could name."

I Did Not Shoot. "I caused Frank to be brought from the condemned cell house to the principal keeper's office about 4 o'clock Monday morning. He made the following among other statements, in the presence of myself, Principal Keeper McInerney, the chaplain, his mother, and sister. He said: 'I don't fear for myself, but I do fear for you. I did not do the shooting. The men who fired the shots were Gyp, Louie, and Vallen. I was five miles away at the time. So far as I know, Becker had nothing to do with this case. It was a gambler's fight.'"

"He mentioned several raids on gambling houses and said that the story Shapiro told me about the Dougherty was true. He said, 'I told some lies on the stand to get an alibi for the rest of the boys.' The testimony about the conversation with Rose in the car on the way down was not true. I was in Bridge Street when the arrangements were made. I did not know just what the arrangements were. I knew something was coming off. I did not see Louie pack the trunk, as I testified on the stand. There were guns there, but not the ones they used."

Governor Is "Violent." "When asked how he gained this information, he said 'I heard the boys talking about it since I was here.'"

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HERE ARE THE EGG ROLLERS. Just now, however, most of them are gathered around the big fountain watching the "rainbows" as the sun strikes the water.



—Photo by National Photo Co.

"Did not 'Dago' Frank dictate and sign a statement sometime ago declaring the innocence of all four men?"

"Not that I am aware of?" "Do you personally think Becker was responsible for Rosenberg's death?" "I have no opinion to express. 'Dago' Frank says he had nothing to do with it. I believe he intended telling the truth."

Though it was denied by both Riley and Clancy, it was stated that when Clancy left Sing Sing he had a statement to spring five times the length of the one he put out tonight, and it was edited after it reached here. Superintendent Riley was told that District Attorney Whitman had declared that the "Dago Frank" confession had apparently been obtained to help Becker. "I know of no such motive," said Riley.

## ONE KILLED, FIVE HURT IN FIRE AT CULPEPER

Carter Parr, Prominent Business Man, Crushed by Falling Wall as He Leads Fight on Fire.

Culpeper, Va., April 13.—Four large business houses were quickly destroyed when fire broke out here early today. One man was killed in fighting the flames, which spread rapidly because of lack of water. Help was summoned from surrounding towns.

Before the fire was under control five men were injured. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Carter Parr, a prominent business man, was crushed to death under a falling wall while leading a number of citizens who were helping the firemen.

The fire originated from a defective stove in the plant of the Bell Bakery Company and spread rapidly. The men injured are L. L. Whitestone, former postmaster; E. J. Foote, superintendent of the telephone company; Robert Rosson, fatally hurt, and William and Mercer Jones.

## BOAT OWNERS WIN POINT.

Meeting the demand of private motorboats and other pleasure craft owners, that they be not subjected to crew regulations in conveying pleasure parties, Representative Hawley, of Oregon, yesterday introduced a bill amending the law to provide exemption. The Hawley amendment is:

"That all vessels of not to exceed sixty-five feet in length which are propelled by machinery of not to exceed 100 horsepower shall have the right to carry passengers, freight, or to tow, without any change in crew or equipment; vessels whose machinery does not exceed 100 horsepower shall not be classed as tugboats or towboats."

## DISEASE ON SHIP: 554 HELD.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, April 13.—Five hundred and fifty-four steerage passengers were detained and sent to Hoffman Island today when the White Star liner Celtic arrived from Mediterranean ports because of the discovery of three cases of typhus on board.

## STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, April 13.—Arrived today, Celtic, Gibraltar; Saxony, Gibraltar.

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## SALUTE THE FLAG, DEMANDS WILSON

President Puts Starch Into Attitude of State Department on Mexican Insult.

## TO FORCE INTERVENTION

Force May Be Necessary to Carry Out America's Ultimatum to Huerta.

Vera Cruz, April 13.—Gen. Maas, commander of the federal forces here, is authority for the statement that the Huerta administration has sent instructions to Gen. Zaragoza to ignore the demand of Rear Admiral Mayo that the American flag be saluted. It is said by Gen. Maas that Gen. Huerta believed that a salute of the American flag under the circumstances was unnecessary. It was further stated that no insult had been offered to the flag of the United States.

Confronted by what is generally regarded as one of the most menacing developments of the Mexican imbroglio, the administration yesterday emphasized the obvious gravity of the situation by placing an embargo on all news from Tampico.

Positive assertion of confidence that the salute demanded of the federal commander at Tampico by Admiral Mayo last Thursday will be rendered was made at the White House. Beyond this statement, not a word was obtainable from any official on the situation at Tampico, and the State and Navy Departments decline to divulge any of the contents of their dispatches from Mexico.

It is known, however, that while Admiral Mayo made his demands upon Gen. Zaragoza, commanding at Tampico, the administration has taken the matter out of his hands and is putting it up to President Huerta. In that procedure lies the danger of the situation, according to the belief here, because of the possibility of Huerta's refusing to accede to the demands of the United States. In fact, there was a well-defined report in Washington last yesterday to the effect that Huerta again had defied this government, and had told Charge O'Shaughnessy that he had made all the reparations for the incident at Tampico which the usage of nations required, and that he saw no reason for going any further.

Intervention Is Feared. It has long been the opinion in Washington that intervention in Mexico would come upon the Wilson administration through the making of some demand upon the one faction or the other which the dignity of the United States would require must be backed up by force. In the event of stubbornness upon the part of the Mexicans, it is obviously the present intent of the administration to insist upon the salute being given the American flag at Tampico, and consequently, with the possibility of Huerta proving unyielding in mind, there are many who fear that the present situation is the one that has for months been dreaded.

The secretiveness of the administration in the present situation was emphasized by the arrival of John Lind, after his eight months of isolation in Mexico as the President's confidential agent. Mr. Lind went almost directly from the naval yacht Mayflower, upon which he made the voyage from Vera Cruz, to the office of Secretary Bryan, where he spent practically the entire day. He declined flatly to entertain any questions about conditions in Mexico, and said he was uncertain about his plans. It later was announced that he will see President Wilson at 9 o'clock this morning.

The political aspects of the situation with which the United States is confronted at Tampico were brought out today for the first time, and were offered in part as an explanation of the strange shifting of the administration's position with regard to whether or not Admiral Mayo's demand was to be fully supported.

Feared Forcing Demand. Mr. Bryan, it has been understood, was opposed to insisting upon any demand of which there was danger that it might require the use of force, or the threat of it, for its execution. On Saturday the Secretary of the Navy expressed utmost confidence that there would be no demand for a salute; that it would be withdrawn in view of Huerta's statement of regrets delivered to Charge O'Shaughnessy.

On Sunday the official attitude had undergone a great change. Every confidence was felt, it was said, that the salute would be rendered, and it was positively stated that Admiral Mayo would be backed up. And this is the attitude which prevailed yesterday, though there was a total lack of information as to when or how the admiral's demand was to be enforced.

The explanation offered is that President Wilson wired from Hot Sulphur Springs his approval of Admiral Mayo's actions at Tampico, putting starch into the attitude of Washington. Had it not been for the complacency with which officials in Washington at first accepted the situation, it is asserted that the salute would have been rendered, as Admiral Mayo demanded, not later than 6 o'clock on Friday evening last.

There is no doubt but that the administration has been smarting under the charge that it has been delinquent in maintaining the prestige of the United States and of American citizenship in Mexico. The opponents of the tolls exemption repeal already have charged that the administration is surrendering to Great Britain, and this charge was

Continued on page eleven.

## O'GORMAN 'FIND' A 'MARE'S NEST'

Exemption for Colombian Ships an Obligation for Sixty-eight Years.

## IN NEW GRENADA TREATY

Provision Made for Official Use of Railroad on Canal Free of Charge.

By JOSEPH F. ANNIN.

The "startling" discovery of Senator O'Gorman, leader of the Democratic opposition to the tolls exemption repeal, that the Colombian treaty furnishes remarkable grounds for his attitude, is causing some amusement among leaders who have been able to digest the merits of the repeal controversy.

Following the announcement of the proposed treaty with Colombia, Senator O'Gorman "discovered" that the treaty contained a provision exempting vessels of Colombia.

Far and wide this "discovery" was heralded as an absolute vindication of Senator O'Gorman's position. The subsidized press wrote columns about the "inconsistency" of President Wilson's attitude as exposed by Senator O'Gorman. The fact of the matter is that this provision, part of the consideration paid the original sovereigns of the land through which the canal has been constructed, has been one of our treaty obligations for sixty-eight years.

Dates Back to 1846.

Four years prior to the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, the United States negotiated a treaty with the government of Colombia, then New Grenada, to make possible the construction of a coast-to-coast canal or railroad, either or both, through territory belonging to New Grenada.

Provision was made in this treaty to insure the transportation of troops, munitions of war, and, in the case of a canal, all official vessels of New Grenada, free of charge.

It was substantially stated for the privilege therein granted the United States of constructing through the territory of New Grenada, now Colombia, an interoceanic railroad or canal.

This treaty never has been abrogated or superseded. The same clause substantially was contained in the treaty which Colombia refused to ratify before the Panama revolution. As it was a most natural concession to the nation through whose territory the canal or railroad was to pass, Great Britain acceded to its inclusion in the Colombian treaty, which was negotiated, ratified by the United States Senate and repudiated by the Colombian legislature after the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote pact.

## Obligated to Colombia.

While we purchased the territory traversed by the canal from the republic of Panama, a revolving section of Colombia, we recognized that we were obligated to Colombia because of our prior treaties, and because it was largely through our attitude toward the Colombian revolutionists that the republic of Panama was placed on a sound footing.

The treaty with Colombia now proposed by the State Department recognizes this obligation, proposing to pay Colombia \$25,000, which she would have been in a position to collect except for our practical interference and support of the revolutionists. We recognized this obligation in the preceding treaty which the United States Senate ratified and which Colombia turned down. We then offered her a smaller sum of money and the same exemption for her official vessels.

Ever since the Panama railroad was constructed, under the obligations of the old treaty, we have granted the government of Colombia the privilege of using the railroad for her troops and munitions of war and official duties free of charge. The same privilege has been extended to the Republic of Panama.

Compensation of this nature is customary. The Kneive of Egypt received similar concessions from the company operating the Suez Canal, and for years, in addition, received an annual gratuity of money.

## No Analogy Possible.

It is pointed out that plainly there is no analogy between an exemption of tolls on the official vessels of a nation which had the moral right to demand such an exemption as part payment for territory purchased by us for the construction of a canal, and between the exemption of tolls on commercial vessels of any other nation.

The attempt to confuse the real issue involved in the tolls controversy by bringing in other falsely grounded issues in addition to those on which the opposition already has based its case, is expected to prove a boomerang against its originators.

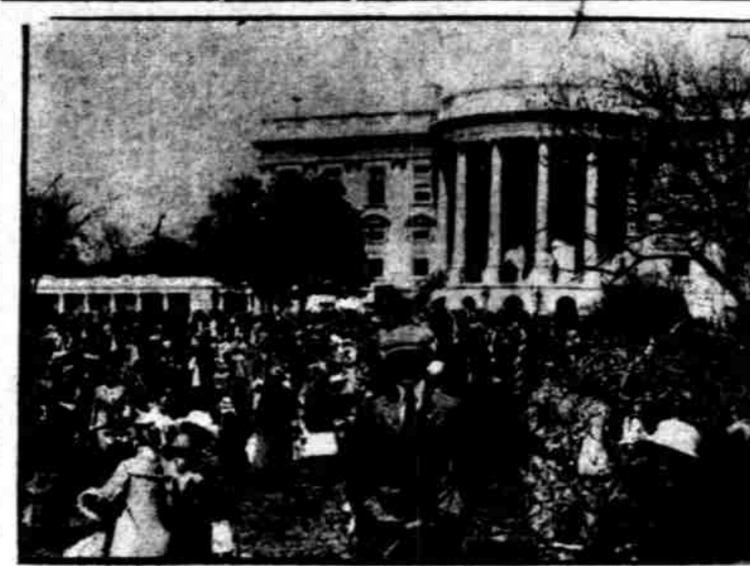
Proponents of the repeal declared yesterday that Senator O'Gorman's "mare's nest" would not be permitted a prominent place in the deliberations of the people on the merits of the repeal proposal.

## HARD-HEADED, BUT FORGIVING.

Birmingham, Ala., April 13.—Shot at four times, one bullet flattening itself out against his skull, Theodore Stanley, a negro, picked the bullet from his scalp and asked officers not to arrest his sweetheart, Octavia Davis. "She's just a little careless with her temper, Cap," said Stanley.

Hotel Woodstock, New York City. Comfort Without Extravagance.—Adv.

KIDDIES ON SOUTH LAWN OF WHITE HOUSE. It's lunch time now and the "snack baskets" are out. Also hard-boiled eggs that were being "rolled" a little while ago now are being eaten.



—Photo by National Photo Co.

## EGG ROLLERS, YOUNG AND OLD, MAKE MERRY

White House and Zoo Grounds Mecca of Throng for Annual Outing.

## CABINET "KIDDIES" ARE THERE

By MILDRED DILLON.

All the kiddies in Washington—including the grown-ups as well as the toddlers—donned their bright Easter frocks and bled themselves to the White House lawn or to the Zoo for their annual "Easter egg rolling" yesterday.

Old Sol, who has been working overtime for the last few days to keep the lawns dry and "warm" was on thirteen-hour duty yesterday—indeed of the union.

The gayly colored Easter toils that make their debut in the Washington streets and at the Zoo Sunday, made a second appearance yesterday, and big baskets of multi-colored eggs, on the arms of the mammas and nannies added a still more brilliant confusion of color to the general kaleidoscopic effect.

Many of the children of the Cabinet were guests at the "egg rolling," among them Miss Sally McAdoo, who will soon be a member of the White House family and will call the big lawns a "part hers." The seven little Tumultys with almost as many nannies, were there also. Elizabeth Wilson, and Virginia Wilson, daughters of the Secretary of Labor, were there with Ned and Nancy Lane, children of the Secretary of the Interior. Misses Sidney and Lucy Burleson and young Master David Houston were guests as well.

Fourteen tots were lost during the afternoon, but they did not spend much time in the guard room of the White House, before anxious mothers were there to claim them.

A large crowd stood under the balcony of the East Room in hopes that the President, who was entertaining a delegation of visiting school-teachers, would give them a word of welcome, but turned disappointingly away when the officers ordered the grounds cleared.

The crowds, which had been picnicking all day, were not too tired to stay for the concert by the Marine Band on the Ellipse at 2:30 o'clock, and they migrated there, as also numbers from the outside who came merely to attend the concert. Patriotic and some religious and sacred music, under the direction of Lieut. William H. Santelmann, composed the greater part of the program.

It is a much mooted question whether the balloon men or the boys who charged the big sum of 5 cents to "play your little boy, lady, and get you in the gates," made the bigger fortune. No women or men without children were permitted to enter the lot.

## BALTIMORE DELEGATE REPUDIATES TOLLS PLANK

M. M. Bennett, publisher of the Dakota Herald, and proprietor of the Herald Printery, of Yankton, S. Dak., and a delegate to the Baltimore convention, writes:

"I think free tolls are indefensible, and that those who are supporting the clause in the Panama Canal bill, providing free tolls to American vessels are either willfully or unwittingly playing into the hands of the Shipping Trust. For years we have been opposing ship subsidy, and it will become us as Democrats to show up at this time as advocates of the policy. While I was a delegate to the Baltimore convention I was certainly not in favor of the plank in our platform supporting free tolls and am unable to see how such a plank got into the platform, in view of the fact that a large majority of the Democrats in Congress opposed the clause when it was inserted in the bill by the Republicans."

"I can assure you that the people of this State and other Middle Western States with which I am familiar are almost unanimously back of the President on this issue, and any Representatives from this section who oppose him will be called on to do some explaining when they come before their constituents."

Denver, April 13.—Military rule in the Southern Colorado coal region ceased today, when Gov. Amos issued an order withdrawing all troops that have been in that section since the coal miners' strike was called last September.

## HOT BATTLE ON OVER AMENDED GEORGE ISSUE

About 40,000 Words of Argument Are Heard in the House.

## LITTLE IS ACCOMPLISHED

Vote Will Not Be Reached for at Least Two More District Days.

## MR. PROUTY ADMITS PURPOSE

Says in Effect Object of Changes in Bill Is to Do Away with Organic Act.

What promises to be a long-drawn out legislative battle over the amended George bill, an attempt to repeal the half-and-half law by indirectness, commenced yesterday. When the House adjourned at 6 o'clock nothing had been accomplished except about 40,000 words of argument and near-argument. The indications are that it will require at least two more District days to reach a vote on the measure. Two Mondays a month are set aside as District days.

In debate yesterday the Johnson-Prouty forces spent most of their time attacking the half-and-half plan, while Representatives George, Crosser, Condy, and others sought to have the taxation question settled on its merits and without regard to the question of Federal contribution to the District.

## Rate of Fifteen Mills.

The George bill, as amended and reported by a slim majority of the committee, fixes a tax rate of 15 mills on a full valuation and applies this rate to real estate and tangible and intangible personalty, thus increasing by about 100 per cent the taxation of property owners in the District.

The minority bill, favored by Mr. George and a strong minority of the committee, requires assessment upon the basis of a full valuation, but leaves the District Commissioners annually to fix the rate of taxation in conformity with the estimated requirements of the District budget. It applies the rate of taxation so fixed to all personalty now taxed under existing law.

The debate tore the mask from the friends of the Prouty amendments and caused Mr. Prouty to admit in effect that the real object of the amendments was so to increase the revenues of the District from taxation that it would be unnecessary for the Federal government to contribute.

This purpose demonstrates conclusively the evil of the apparently harmless proposal contained in section 8 of the District appropriation bill, as it passed the House. Section 8 provides in effect that the District shall contribute what Congress shall require through regulation of the tax rate, and that Congress then shall contribute whatever amount it sees fit to supplement this amount.

## Would Kill Half-and-Half.

The effect of section 8, working in conjunction with the Prouty amendment, would be to deprive the District of all Federal contribution, as the Prouty amendment would itself so overtax the people of the District that the amount raised would be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the local government. Under section 8, then, Congress would not feel called upon to contribute anything or to relieve the condition in any way.

From talk in the cloakrooms yesterday a strong movement was indicated to bring about a satisfactory arbitration of the controversy through a non-political commission instructed to make a thorough survey of the situation and report a fair settlement. This proposal

## CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

### SENATE.

The Senate listened to speeches on the financial relations of railroads by Senator Cummins and on the grain grading bill by Senator Sherman, of Illinois, after which it considered in executive session the nomination of Judge Robert Terrell, municipal judge District of Columbia. Inter-tribe Claims Committee heard Professor S. S. Huebner and Walter Wood, of Philadelphia, on Panama Canal tolls. The Indian Affairs Committee continued hearing on Indian land frauds. The Senate adjourned until noon today.

### HOUSE.

The House considered legislation on the District calendar, debate being confined to a bill to tax real, personal and intangible property at full value and at their uniform rates.

Representative Prouty, of Iowa, charged that Washington is the harbor of refuge for rich tax dodgers, and that the property of the poorer classes is overtaxed. The birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson was the subject of a speech by Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, who introduced a resolution for a commission to plan a Jefferson memorial at the birthplace of the founder of Democracy.

Representative Lobeck, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce to investigate reports that independent steel manufacturers are attempting to reduce wages.

Representative Mapes, of Michigan, offered a resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and Vice President. Chairman Clayton, of the Judiciary Committee, announced there is no truth in reports of a check upon trust legislation. The House adjourned until noon today.